



WHITE VELVET BLANKETS TOKYO — A snowfall of 4.3 inches left Tokyo pristine but partly paralyzed Thursday as sootied air, rail and highway transportation delayed thousands. In Japan and South Korea, 27 people died and hundreds were injured in traffic accidents and falls.

Modrow Offers a Unity Plan Based on German Neutrality

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

BERLIN — Prime Minister Hans Modrow presented for the first time on Thursday an East German program for a reunited Germany based on neutrality with the seat of government in Berlin. The plan, which Mr. Modrow put forward as his personal concept, followed his meeting in Moscow on Tuesday with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, during which the Soviet president for the first time appeared to give cautious Soviet blessing to discussion of reunification.

Mr. Modrow's concept foresees reunification in slow stages, during which both German nations would cease to be members of military pacts and become neutral.

[Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany rejected the proposal for a neutral German state on Thursday and said he would negotiate unity only after East Germany's free elections on March 18, Reuters reported from Bonn.]

"I strictly reject the concept of German neutrality," he said. "We will come to an understanding about the steps on the road to Ger-

man unity with an East Germany that emerges from free elections." [Mr. Kohl, who presented his own 10-point unity plan on Nov. 28, said the East Berlin turnaround showed Mr. Modrow could no longer ignore the "wishes and hopes of the overwhelming majority of all Germans."] The view of a neutral Germany also runs counter to the U.S. stand, which specifies that in exercising their right of self-determination, Germans are to remain firmly tied to the West through membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d presented that view when he visited Berlin in December. On Wednesday, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher proposed that a reunited Germany should remain a NATO member, but only the territory of the present West Germany should be part of the alliance's military structure.

Mr. Modrow implicitly rejected such ideas.

In announcing his concept at a news conference, he said: "In logic and sense, the process of German reunification is closely linked with the construction of the all-Europe-

an house and European confederation. In this all-European house there must be no place for a policy of force.

"It must be founded on the idea that already in the stage of confederation both German states will step by step detach themselves from their obligations of alliance toward third countries and attain a state of military neutrality. The border between the German Democratic Republic and the German Federal Republic will then have ceased to be the dividing line of the two military groupings, with all the consequences that derive from this."

Mr. Modrow specified four stages leading to reunification and emphasized that he was offering his concept for discussion without any timetable.

In the first stage, Mr. Modrow proposed a treaty of cooperation and good neighborliness that would contain such confederative elements as union of economies, currency and transport, as well as a drawing together of the judicial systems of both Germanys.

The second phase of the plan would be the establishment of a confederation with common insti-

tutions, such as a joint parliamentary committee and joint executive organs in specified areas.

The next step in the Modrow concept would be the transfer of some sovereign rights of the two republics to institutions of the confederation.

Mr. Modrow described the final stage as "formation of a unified German state in the form of a German Federation or German Union through elections in both parts of the confederation, the convening of a unified parliament, which will decide on a unified constitution and unified government with its seat in Berlin."

Mr. Modrow presented his proposal under the motto "For Germany, united Fatherland." This is a line from the text of the National Anthem. Until the overthrow of the old regime in October, this line was the reason why the anthem could only be played and hummed rather than sung.

Under the former leaders, Walter Ulbricht and Erich Honecker, it was the official line that the division into two states had become permanent, and reunification was ruled out.

Mr. Modrow set several condi-

tions that would have to be fulfilled on the way to unity. They specified that both states must take the necessary steps in keeping with their obligations to other countries or groups of countries and without any interference by either in the affairs of the other.

This was clearly a reference to the ever-increasing political activities of West German parties in the present struggle in East Germany leading up to the country's first free elections on March 18.

Another condition posed by Mr. Modrow was "maintenance of the interests and rights" of the four victorious powers of World War II, who have residual rights in both Germanys. The four powers are the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

"The four powers should declare their intention to settle finally all questions arising from World War II and the postwar period after the formation of a unified German state, including the presence of foreign troops on German soil and membership in military alliances," the prime minister said.

He said the military neutrality of

See GERMANY, Page 4

United Germany: Scenarios for NATO

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — A united Germany would be long to NATO, but the reunification process signals major and fundamental problems for U.S. forces in West Germany and for the Western alliance.

West German, U.S. and other allied officials said Thursday that the most likely military status of a future Germany would involve a largely demilitarized zone in the territory that is now East Germany.

To reassure the Soviet Union and Poland, German territory east of the Elbe River would be barred to allied troops and probably even to heavily armed German forces.

Although keeping West Germany in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and getting East Germany out of the Warsaw Pact, this outcome will pose major challenges for Western defenses. Almost any scenario for military developments in a united Germany would create such challenges.

As Soviet, U.S. and German forces are drastically thinned along Europe's most heavily militarized front, NATO strategists have to redraw battle plans that now foresee

Western troops blocking any assault at the West German frontier, possibly with nuclear weapons.

"As East Germany comes closer and Soviet troops disappear over the horizon," a U.S. official said, "more Germans are liable to resent putting up with the military irritations they tolerated as long as they felt they absolutely needed NATO."

In worst-case scenarios, U.S. troops and nuclear weapons would be forced to pull out of Germany and relocate in allied countries bordering Germany, including Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium and perhaps even France.

Hybrid arrangements are envisioned for a possible transition period during which Soviet forces are slowly reduced. These include even a "Guantanamo play," in which token Soviet garrisons remain in "NATO Germany," like the U.S. forces' enclave in Communist Cuba.

As the Germanys have edged closer, Western planners have worried most about three possible developments in a united Germany: neutrality, demilitarization and demilitarization.

East Germany insisted Thursday on neutrality as the goal of a reunited Germany; the idea has been rejected by Prime Minister Helmut Kohl's Christian Democrats.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, echoing the view that a neutral Germany unanchored to any alliance could be destabilizing in Central Europe, said, "No one needs German neutrality."

Mr. Genscher repeated Wednesday that a reunited Germany would remain in the Western alliance, apparently meaning that West Germany should continue playing its military role in NATO.

In much of the discussion in West Germany, there is a potential for lack of clarity, because politicians often express loyalty to the "Western alliance." The phrase can imply the approach to NATO adopted by France, which does not station allied troops on its soil.

Since the wrangling over nuclear weapons in the early 1980s, leaders of the opposition Social Democrats, including Oskar Lafontaine, have advocated the view that West Germany should follow the French example

See NATO, Page 4

The Reliance Of Soviets On Germany

By Richard E. Smith
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — As barriers to German reunification peel away, the prospects of a stronger German economy and its growing influence over the Soviet Union and East European states loom larger.

West Germany is Moscow's most important trade partner in the West, and East Germany is its most important in Eastern Europe, together accounting for roughly 15 percent of Soviet trade. By comparison, Poland accounts for 10 percent, Finland for 3 percent and France for 2 percent.

A Germany united in some form and making use of cheaper labor in Eastern Europe could mean a far more powerful central Europe," said Alan Smith, expert on the Soviet economy at the University of London, "and the Soviet Union must accustom itself to this."

Although the Soviet Union is likely to drag behind smaller East European countries in moving toward a free market and, as a result, toward interaction with the outside world, Moscow is nevertheless likely to be heavily reliant on German high technology in coming years.

A third of East Germany's total trade in 1988, or about 66 billion marks of 177 billion, was with the Soviet Union, according to the most recent official statistics. Although breakdowns for these figures are cryptic, it is clear that Moscow relies heavily on East Germany for computers and specialized machinery, precisely the categories of goods that hold the key to Soviet modernization.

If East Germany is infused with West German capital and management, the long-established contacts between East German and Soviet industry could provide the channels for greater transfers of German high technology to the Soviet market.

The roots of these contacts run deep. Soviet bankers still quote Ivan A. Goncharov's classic novel "Obломov," published in 1859, which made sport of an affable, indecisive Russian nobleman who was always turning to his trusty German adviser for help.

"We Germans are given a special role to play," wrote F. Wilhelm Christians, former co-chairman of Deutsche Bank AG, in his memoirs. "The Soviets value the Germans above all for their organizational talent," which they do not claim themselves.

Already the new advertising section of Izvestia, the Soviet government newspaper, is dominated by advertisements from large and small West German companies eager to sell high technology items. West German companies have registered more joint ventures in the Soviet Union than any other country, according to the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

Although it is difficult to predict the long-range prospects of the Soviet economy, analysts generally say they believe that the German role is destined to grow no matter what convulsions or restructurings occur in the Soviet Union. Some predict it could rise as high as 20 percent in the course of the decade.

"No matter whether the Soviet economy develops rapidly or slowly or even if things go backwards, Germany will have a large share of whatever is going on," said Philip Hanson, an expert on the Soviet economy at the University of Birmingham.

West Germany is likely to get a

See ECONOMY, Page 4

Events Forced Bush's Hand On Troop Cuts, U.S. Aides Say

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George Bush's decision to propose deeper cuts in U.S. and Soviet troop levels in Europe was driven by a sense that the recent unraveling of the Warsaw Pact military alliance was rendering irrelevant his earlier proposal for lesser cuts, according to senior U.S. officials.

Calls by the new leaders of Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary for swift, total withdrawal of Soviet troops from their territory generated concern within the administration and on Capitol Hill

that the pending U.S. proposal in conventional arms talks to allow 275,000 troops on each side might "legitimize" the presence of more Soviet forces than would otherwise be present in the region.

In Mr. Bush's State of the Union address Wednesday, his endorsement of lower ceilings of 225,000 U.S. troops in Western Europe and 195,000 Soviet troops in Eastern Europe reduces but does not eliminate the risk of providing a justification for the continuing presence of Soviet troops, officials said.

By incorporating a formula that deliberately constrains Soviet troops at a lower level than U.S. forces, it also points up what administration officials consider the illegitimacy of Soviet deployments in Eastern Europe.

"There is no symmetry between

Soviet and U.S. forces," an official said. He explained that Mr. Bush's initiative should be regarded as the initial step in a Western drive to force a total Soviet troop withdrawal from the territory of its Warsaw Pact allies while preserving an American presence on the territory of members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The announcement of the proposal followed a high-level administration review lasting several weeks that officials said reflected Mr. Bush's penchant for highly secretive and relatively isolated policy deliberations. Many U.S. officials learned of it for the first time Wednesday. The allies were formally notified only a few days ago.

The proposal also followed criticism of the previous U.S. position by Sen. Norm, the Georgia Democrat who is chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, officials of the new Hungarian government, and various defense experts.

See TROOPS, Page 4

Soviets Want Details About Unequal Levels

By Don Oberdorfer
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union welcomed President George Bush's troop-cut proposal Thursday as "a step in the right direction" but raised questions about provisions that would leave U.S. forces in Europe with 30,000 soldiers more than the Soviet Union.

In the official response to the plan unveiled by Mr. Bush in Wednesday's State of the Union address, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, singled out the unequal ceiling proposed by Mr. Bush, turning it "an important detail."

Mr. Bush called for the two countries to reduce their forces in "Central and Eastern Europe" to 195,000 on each side through negotiations.

But reports from Washington cited by Mr. Gerasimov said the cutbacks would leave an additional 30,000 U.S. troops stationed in Britain, Greece and other parts of Western Europe.

"This is something that needs clarification," said Mr. Gerasimov, noting that the Soviet Union has no forces outside its borders in Europe that would correspond to the 30,000 U.S. troops.

He also seemed to take objection to reports that the Bush administration has pledged to its NATO allies that it would not seek even lower troop levels once an initial East-West deal is completed along the lines of the new proposal.

If the Bush proposal means that 195,000 or more U.S. troops are to be deployed in Europe "from here

to eternity," Mr. Gerasimov said, "then it is not a good sign."

He said that the overall objective of both sides should be the elimination of all troops stationed outside their own soil.

Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze, in a speech to the Supreme Soviet in October, said that Moscow sought to bring all its troops back within its borders and to dismantle all foreign military bases by the end of this decade.

Despite the points of contention, the overall Soviet reaction to Mr. Bush's proposal — and especially to his telephone call Wednesday to give advance word to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev — was positive.

Mr. Gerasimov endorsed the rationale of the new troop-reduction plan — that events in Europe are moving faster than the negotiations in Vienna on reducing military forces on the Continent and that a proposal for deeper cuts can help the diplomats catch up.

In recent weeks Czechoslovakia has begun talks with Moscow about the removal of Soviet troops on its soil; similar discussions between Hungary and the Soviet Union started Thursday. Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, has called for the removal of Soviet troops from Poland, but no official talks have begun.

The largest concentration of Soviet troops in Europe is the force of about 380,000 in East Germany, the most militarily strategic and politically sensitive area of the Moscow-led Warsaw Pact. There

See SOVIET, Page 4



Yugoslav Army tanks moving through a town in Kosovo Province, where six people were reported killed on Thursday. Page 4.

Afghanistan's New War: Pepsi vs. Coke

By Steve Coll
Washington Post Service

KABUL — Coca-Cola cannot be found here anymore, and nobody knows it better than Sumayra R. Majid.

A round-faced woman who is vice president of Afghanistan's Coca-Cola franchise, Mrs. Majid sat behind her desk in a mud-walled quarter of the city and recited a list of woes that would chill the heart of any corporate manager.

Muslim guerrillas armed by the United States have closed the road over which Mrs. Majid used to truck in bottles. The Soviet-backed government, worried about feeding its soldiers and bureaucrats, has cut off her sugar supply.

Her husband, the former company president, is in Galtburg, Maryland, recovering from a stroke. The factory engineers at Coca-Cola's headquarters in Atlanta, scared off by rocket attacks and skirmishes on Kabul's outskirts, will not come near the place. And now, as if all that was not bad enough, Mrs. Majid has learned the worst — Pepsi-Cola is coming to town. Afghanistan is about

to have a cola war to go along with all its other wars.

Helped by two large loans from the Kabul government, Pepsi-Cola is planning to begin selling within a few months.

Mrs. Majid, whose sales have fallen by half in the last two years because of shortages and blockades, is surprised.

"I don't want Coca-Cola to go down," she said passionately, noting that the Kabul government has a 20 percent stake in her franchise.

"I want Coca-Cola to go to the top," she said. "We are working for the Afghan people, not for ourselves. But why does the government give money to Pepsi? Why not give it to me? That is what I don't understand."

Like most things in Afghanistan, the answer has to do with blood feuds, tribal loyalties and family ties. Mrs. Majid's father-in-law was a big man during the reign of the former king, Zahir Shah, who was deposed in 1973, but now his family is in eclipse. The family of the Pepsi-Cola franchise is said to

be on the rise.

Apart from the hundreds of millions of dollars spent by the Central Intelligence Agency on guns for the guerrillas, Afghanistan has not exactly been a magnet for U.S. investment of late.

U.S. policy in the past year has been to encourage the guerrillas to choke off the government-held cities like Kabul in the hope that hungry and frustrated urban dwellers will rise up against the administration.

Afghanistan's cola war will be fought along the usual fronts: marketing, advertising and distribution. But there are aspects of the fight peculiar to a country embroiled in civil war.

For example, both franchises face the problem of production slowdowns due to guerrilla rocket attacks or eventually, perhaps, house-to-house street fighting.

Coca-Cola officials have the disadvantage of being right next to the conspicuous Defense Ministry building, a frequent target for guerrilla rockets and a site of fighting in past coup attempts. Pepsi-Cola's operation, on the other hand, is far from where the rockets usually

See COKE, Page 4

Klosk Mandela to Get Bush Invitation

WASHINGTON (AP) — President George Bush will invite Nelson Mandela and President Frederik W. de Klerk of South Africa to pay separate visits to the White House if and when the authorities free the African National Congress leader from prison, a spokesman announced Thursday.

Mr. Bush was also quoted as praising Mr. de Klerk for "courageous and important steps" to end apartheid.

Mr. de Klerk is scheduled to deliver a major address to Parliament on Friday. Aides have denied reports that he met with Mr. Mandela earlier in the week to discuss terms of Mr. Mandela's release.

General News

George Bush's "vision thing" has become a goal of Japan's Liberal Democrats — in their election campaign. Page 5.

Romania's National Salvation Front and 30 political parties agreed to share power until elections. Page 4.

Weekend

Andrew Rand charts three new Youth Status stereotypes in Tokyo. Page 7.

Business/Finance

The EC Commission was cool to full East European membership. Page 11.

John J. Fiehn, the New York Stock Exchange chairman, said he would resign. Page 11.

Crossword Page 8.

Dow Jones	The Dollar in New York
2,586.26	DM 1.677
Down	Pound 1.6845
4.28	Yen 144.95
	FF 5.6825



President Bush being congratulated by members of Congress after proposing accelerated U.S.-Soviet troop cuts in Europe.

'Getting Our House in Order,' Bush Says

By David Hoffman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President George H.W. Bush found much to celebrate about the State of the Union and the world in his address to Congress, but characteristically he defined his own tasks in modest terms, reacting to events rather than seeking to shape them.

Opening a congressional election year, Mr. Bush deftly touched on all the major issues that American voters have identified in polls as their prime concerns — drug abuse, education, the environment. But he steered away from summoning them to a sacrifice or warning of large problems to be surmounted.

Declaring that "we're getting our own house in order," and that his budget "brings federal spending under control," Mr. Bush did not mention the stark warning from his own budget director just days ago that the nation faces a staggering load of unfunded liabilities that could sap its resources for decades.

Mr. Bush devoted much of his first State of the Union message to the virtues of collective public action. "We've got to step forward when there's trouble," he said. "Lend a hand, what I call a point of light, to a stranger in need. We've got to take the time after a busy day to sit down and read with our kids, help them with their homework."

He offered a hopeful vision of a nation where everyone has a job, mothers have child care, the homeless are off the streets, students make the grade and schools are drug-free.

But when it comes to government action, Mr. Bush offered only incremental change. He said he would move the Environmental Protection Agency from an agency to a cabinet-level department. He proposed a modest savings plan for middle-class families, a controversial plan to cut tax rates on capital gains income and establishment of urban enterprise zones. And he said the government would pay for the planting of a billion trees a year.

For much of the last year, Mr. Bush has circled the Democrats, looking for ways to co-opt their issues and make them his own, or at least to neutralize Democratic criticism. These political calculations were evident Wednesday night.

On health care, for example, congressional Democrats have repeatedly called for more action to meet the problems of long-term care and millions of uninsured.

Mr. Bush, saying health was a "problem we need to address," made a gesture in that direction, announcing he is instructing the secretary of the Health and Human Services Department, Louis W. Sullivan, to lead another study on the issue.

When he took office a year ago, Mr. Bush acknowledged the fiscal restraints he faced. "We have more will than wallet," he said then.

On Wednesday night, his tone was different as he touted new spending on such politically attractive programs as Head Start and global warming, fighting drugs and space exploration. "The money is there," he said.

But Mr. Bush sounded a defensive note on the volatile subject of Social Security. He has continued to use Social Security trust fund surpluses to offset the budget deficit. On Wednesday night, he again rejected the proposal of Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, to cut the payroll tax so as to halt the practice. "The last thing we need to do is mess around with Social Security," he said.

Even his surprise announcement that he would propose reduced troop levels in Europe came in an effort to catch up with events — the new reality of Eastern Europe, where hard-line Communist regimes have fallen, threatening to obviate Mr. Bush's proposals of last year to reduce superpower armies on the Continent.

Although others, like the Democratic chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Sam Nunn of Georgia, have raised the prospect of similar troop withdrawals in recent weeks, Mr. Bush had said he wanted to stand fast with the existing proposals made at the Conventional Forces in Europe negotiations in Vienna.

As in the past, Mr. Bush held back until pressure built, and he moved secretly once he had decided to move.

"Events were running ahead of the negotiations," a senior administration official said Wednesday at a White House briefing.

Baker Aides Call Talks on Mideast Near

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d is close to opening negotiations with the foreign ministers of Egypt and Israel that could pave the way for direct talks between Israel and a Palestinian delegation, according to administration officials.

The officials said it was possible that Mr. Baker would meet with Israel's foreign minister, Moshe Arens, and Egypt's foreign minister, Esmat Abdel Meguid, in a European capital on Feb. 10 and 11, immediately after his talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow.

"It is possible, but it is not put to bed yet — not by any means," said a senior State Department official, who noted that Mr. Baker was keeping his schedule open for that Saturday and Sunday.

Administration officials said Israel and Egypt, which is negotiating on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organization, were close to working out an understanding on the agenda and on the participants for Israeli-Palestinian discussions. Mr. Baker has refused to convene a meeting with the Israeli and Egyptian foreign ministers to work out the details until he is certain that all the major obstacles have been overcome.

The Likud party in Israel is scheduled to hold a crucial policy meeting Wednesday, which could significantly influence the bargaining posture of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Thus, administration officials are reluctant to predict with any certainty that the Israeli-Palestinian talks, which they have been working on for months, will actually be held. Nevertheless, the negotiations do seem to be coming to fruition.

Asked about the rumors of a pending meeting, Mr. Baker said: "We are continuing to try to work on this problem. I have had some discussions in recent days with both Israelis and Egyptians, and we are going to just continue to try and plug away and see if we can make progress."

A three-way meeting would try to draw up a list of Palestinians who would negotiate with Israel over how to put into effect Mr. Shamir's proposal for holding elections among Palestinians on the West Bank and in Gaza.

Invasion Units To Quit Panama By Month's End

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President George H.W. Bush has announced that the troops sent to Panama in the invasion in December will be brought home "well before the end of February."

Panamanian officials, including President Guillermo Endara, had asked that the troops stay longer, to help keep order, fight crime and train Panama's new security force.

Mr. Bush said Wednesday night, in his State of the Union address: "The number of military personnel in Panama is now close to what it was before the operation began."

"And tonight I am announcing that well before the end of February the additional numbers of American troops, the brave men and women of our armed forces who made this mission a success, will be back home."

At the peak of their strength, U.S. troops in Panama numbered 27,000. Administration officials said the United States had already withdrawn 10,000.

Baker Plans Visit To Prague Before Going to Moscow

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d has confirmed that he will visit Czechoslovakia next week.

Mr. Baker, confirming persistent reports that Prague was on his itinerary for his trip to Eastern Europe next week, did not give the dates of the visit.

But administration sources said he would probably go there on Feb. 5-6, before flying to Moscow for talks with Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze on Feb. 8-9. It will be the first visit to Czechoslovakia by a U.S. secretary of state since 1973.

"We're going to be going to Czechoslovakia, we're going to be going to the Soviet Union, and we're going, as you know, to the Open Skies conference in Ottawa," Mr. Baker said at the State Department. "Those are our present plans."

Bush Proposes Huge Increase in Aid to Poland, Cuts for Central America

By Robert Pear

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Bush administration, outlining its shifting global priorities, has told Congress how it will distribute nearly \$8 billion in U.S. foreign aid this year.

The administration plans a dramatic increase in aid to Poland and

a sharp decrease in assistance to most of Central America, officials said Wednesday.

Official figures made public on Thursday showed an increase in aid for El Salvador, however, to \$284 million proposed for the 1991 fiscal year from \$229 million for the current year. The Associated Press reported. The State Department announced the proposed \$55 million increase in assistance to El Salvador as President Alfredo Cristiani was entering high-level meetings in Washington.

Under the plan, military aid to El Salvador would increase slightly in fiscal 1991, to \$91.4 million from \$84.6 million. The administration has been concerned that Congress

may impose sharp cutbacks on El Salvador in response to human rights abuses in that country.

The overall amounts for the 1990 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1, have already been appropriated by Congress, with more than 85 percent of the money earmarked by Congress for specific countries and the administration given discretion

in deciding how to spend the remainder.

Administration officials said the reductions in aid to Central America did not reflect a lack of sympathy for the region's economic plight. Rather, they said, the cutbacks reflect financial pressures in the United States, which result in part from the budget deficit.

On a recent trip to Central America and the Caribbean, Vice President Dan Quayle said the United States would continue giving generous amounts of aid to its neighbors in the Western Hemisphere. But the Bush administration told Congress on Wednesday that it planned to cut aid for many countries in the region.

Investing
in a Blue-Chip
Future

LUXURY PROPERTIES OFFERED FOR SALE IN SPAIN, ITALY AND FRANCE.

For further information please contact Mr. Righetti at: Fax: (33) 93 43 33 20, France.

MADRID

near to the Palacio de la Zarzuela, residence of the King of Spain, a 4,500 sq.m. land area with 2,884 sq.m. luxury villa with a large inside swimming pool.

PUERTO RANOS

A luxurious 8-room apartment overlooking Puerto RANOS with a total living surface area of 450 sq.m., and a 40 sq.m. terrace.

CANARY ISLANDS

Property No 1: A 113,000 sq.m. property with a 711 sq.m. luxury U-shaped villa surrounding a swimming pool. A private heliport is also on the property.

Property No 2: A 21,000 sq.m. land area adjacent to the first property with a 1,500 sq.m. villa on two levels.

A tennis court and a swimming pool are also on the property. Both Canary Islands properties are located on the very top of the hill, and enjoy a 360° view.

ROME

Via di Porta Latina, near the Caracalla Baths, on 1.2 acre land, stands a 1,600 sq.m. villa. The magnificence of the rooms, and a pedestrian subway leading to the swimming pool are to be noted.

MOORINGS are also available through the Mediterranean sea, ranging in size from 50 to 150 meters long.

NOUVEAU

Villa Quartier du Château. The 18,000 sq.m. land on which is built this 475 sq.m. house can be divided into twelve lots. The size of this land area as well as its location, a few minutes away from Cannes, make this property quite attractive.

Modern villa. Maurice Gricolaine has designed this 432 sq.m. villa on four semi-levels.

Part of the quiet, secure and charming Domaine de Pigramel, this 8,402 sq.m. land is planted with luxuriant Mediterranean vegetation. The swimming-pool with its pool house, the barbecue and the pergola stress the holiday atmosphere of this property.

MONTE-CARLO

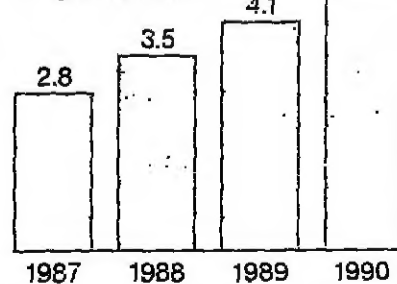
This luxurious 700 sq.m. duplex, with 1,000 sq.m. of terrace, located in the famous "Carré d'Or" enjoys a splendid view on the Casino and the sea.

BASF, one of the world's leading international chemical companies, has maintained its blue-chip status for more than a century. And it intends to keep it. That's why the BASF Group puts such high priority on investments in new plant and equipment as well as in R & D.

Strong Capital Spending

At BASF, capital investments made in new plant and processes are considerable and always in line with the Group's longer-term strategy. Short-term economic fluctuations exert a minimal influence on investment policy. Existing facilities are constantly evaluated and optimized. Measures needed for environmental protection play a considerable role.

BASF Group Capital Spending in DM billion



This year alone, BASF will invest some DM 4.7 billion in plant and equipment, an additional increase over the record level of the previous year. A significant proportion — more than 40 percent — will be made abroad as part of the Group's strong emphasis on geographical diversification.

R & D a Top Priority

In 1990, BASF is also investing substantially in R & D in a broad range of specialized areas. Some 12,000 employees are working in BASF research laboratories. Successful innovation is one of the major factors contributing to the Group's consistent performance over the years, and sizeable investments in R & D will continue to be an integral part of BASF's strategy in the years to come.

BASF will be well worth watching as the Group invests in its blue-chip future.

BASF Aktiengesellschaft
D-6700 Ludwigshafen
West Germany

The Blue-Chip Innovators

BASF

UPHEAVAL IN EUROPE: As tanks move into Kosovo, the Bulgarian government resigns and Romanians agree to share power.

Troops Fan Out In Kosovo

6 More Are Killed In Ethnic Clashes

PRISTINA, Yugoslavia — Yugoslav troops moved into Kosovo on Thursday, where six people were killed on the night of clashes between police and ethnic Albanians.

Troops roamed the Serbian-controlled province and jets flew over the capital, Pristina, the Yugoslav press agency Tanjug said.

A reporter said he had seen 15 tanks waiting in the village of Milosevo, 20 kilometers (12 miles) north of Pristina, around midday and later a convoy of 30 tanks and 20 trucks heading toward an army base near the capital.

A teenage girl was killed during a gunfight with the police in a small village near Podujevo, north of Pristina.

A Podujevo villager said his 25-year-old son had been shot seven times by an army officer firing from a tank turret. Reporters could not confirm that the man had been killed by the army.

One person was killed in clashes between police and about 500 protesters in the village of Magura, Belgrade Radio said.

Zagreb television reported that six ethnic Albanians were killed throughout the day.

Before the reports of three additional deaths, reporters in Kosovo said 29 people had been killed since ethnic Albanians took to the streets on Jan. 24 to demand free elections, the resignation of regional leaders and the release of political prisoners. Officials put the death toll at 18.

The Kosovo authorities began the evacuation of 2,000 Serbian children by train from Pristina, and many Serbian families fled Podujevo, where the police used tear gas against 3,000 protesters.

Belgrade Radio said President Jancz Drovsek would visit Kosovo on Friday.

The country's Communist leaders, facing calls for democratic restructuring after the changes that have swept Eastern Europe, are embroiled in their worst crisis since World War II. The Yugoslav government held out the prospect of talks with "democratic forces," provided they accept the integrity of the country and economic and social reforms. It gave no details.

Prime Minister Ante Markovic told the Serbian parliament: "We have undertaken all that a state must undertake to protect the lives and property of Montenegrins, Serbs and honest Albanians, the majority of whom are not separatist-oriented."

The deaths provoked outrage across the border in Albania.

A member of Albania's policy-making Central Committee, Lisen Bashkurti, was quoted by the ATA press agency, as saying, "Unfortunately, the hotbeds of great Serb chauvinism are responding to the just demands of the Kosovo people and their peaceful expression with the most primitive violence."

Tanjung said the most serious incidents were in Podujevo, Pristina and Djakovica and in villages near the town of Titova Mitrovica, where thousands of Albanians gathered for the funeral of two men killed on Tuesday.

Kosovo government officials said up to 20,000 workers were on strike in Kosovo. Serbs and ethnic Albanians held rallies in several cities outside Kosovo.

NATO Allies on Bush's Troop Cut Plan: A Good Thing but Inevitable

By Youssef M. Ibrahim

New York Times Service

PARIS — West European officials greeted President George Bush's proposal to reduce the number of Soviet and American troops in Europe as a positive development, but also an inevitable one in the face of momentous political changes in Eastern Europe.

Military analysts said it was justified by the clear diminution of the Communist military threat to members of the Western alliance on the European continent.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany called the proposal a "landmark" on the way to a new European security structure.

The NATO secretary-general, Manfred Wörner, said there was "broad support in principle" within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Other officials noted that the proposal coincides with a desire by several countries with troops stationed abroad in Europe to reduce their military expenditures by bringing some of these forces home.

Foreign ministers of smaller NATO allies, including Belgium, the Netherlands and Norway, said they endorsed the proposal provided it was matched by the Soviets.

Senior officials among the 16 NATO allies said they were consulted on the proposal well in advance of the Mr. Bush's State of the Union address Wednesday, during

which he revealed it. German and British officials said they knew about it a week in advance. In France, a government spokesman said that President François Mitterrand was informed in a phone call from Mr. Bush on Saturday.

"There was a unanimously positive reaction in Bonn to this proposal which takes into account the dramatic changes in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union," a senior aide to the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, said in an interview.

He added that West Germany was confident that the proposal would contribute to reaching an accord at the talks under way in Vienna on the reduction of conventional forces in Europe.

These talks have been hampered in part by disagreement over the

number of troops that NATO and the Warsaw Pact should maintain in Europe.

"We have indicated our support to the United States," said a spokesman for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain.

The spokesman said in a telephone interview that further support from Britain for the reduction of allied troops stationed in West Germany would depend on developments in the Soviet Union.

Referring to talks in which East European governments are seeking the withdrawal of Soviet troops stationed on their territory, Andrew Duncan of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London said that the U.S. proposal would enable Moscow "to be softer on the Hungarians and the Czechoslovaks."

He said the proposal was in line with the U.S. Congress's desire to cut military spending, and that such a troop cut would be acceptable to Europeans as long as it occurred within the context of disarmament talks in Vienna. Britain particularly had emphasized that it wanted disarmament agreements to be multilateral accords.

"Things have moved so swiftly in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union that this proposal is being greeted with serenity," said Dominique Mols, deputy director of the French Institute for International Relations. "Eight months ago it would have been a big shock."

Although a broad accord on reducing conventional forces appears a certainty, a number of West European officials cautioned that the actual withdrawal of troops itself is

a process that may take years.

By far the most difficult problem, they said, is going to be how and when to withdraw troops from East and West Germany.

Praise in U.S. Congress
Mr. Bush won praise from both parties in Congress for his proposal to cut U.S. and Soviet forces in Europe.

Democrats and Republicans alike said Mr. Bush's offer was a good idea that would give the United States the initiative in arms control talks.

Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia, the chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said the proposal "makes the arms control proposal that we have on the table much more relevant to the

changing circumstances in Europe and also much more in keeping with some of our fiscal pressures."

The House speaker, Thomas S. Foley, Democrat of Washington, said he did not think the United States should totally withdraw from Europe. But he added, "Very substantial reductions are not only possible, but I think inevitable."

Les Aspin, Democrat of Wisconsin, the chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said, "Trying to negotiate lower limits on forces deployed in Europe is clearly a good idea."

"We should be careful in this whole process not to give the Soviet Union a reason to keep more troops in Eastern Europe than it would without an agreement," he added. "For both sides it should be a ceiling, not a floor."

Romanians Agree to Share Power

Reuters

BUCHAREST — Romania's governing National Salvation Front and about 30 political parties agreed Thursday to form a provisional Council of National Union with 180 seats to share power until a general election May 20.

"Active participants in the revolution" will fill 90 seats, and the parties, including the Front, would each have three, according to a communiqué.

Party sources said the existing Front government would be unchanged, but qualified technocrats from the other parties might join it, but not under party auspices.

The communiqué, signed by all the parties present at the meeting, said the Council of National Union would ensure representation of "active participants in the revolution, including personalities from the scientific and cultural worlds, workers, peasants, intellectuals, young people, students, ethnic minorities and equal representation of three members from each party."

Party leaders said they were satisfied with the compromise, which will end the monopoly of power enjoyed by the 145-member Front since it took over after the fall of President Nicolae Ceausescu on Dec. 22.

If the Front keeps its promises, "today is the best day of the Romanian republic," said Alexandru Ionescu, vice president of the Ecological movement.

The Front said it would form what it called a "political organization" to field candidates in the election.

Political sources said the 11-member executive body of the Front would be abolished Friday and would become the hierarchy of the new party.

Those present agreed to avoid any repetition of recent pro- and anti-Front rallies that culminated Monday in the invasion of the offices of two parties by Front militants.

"From now and until the elections they will try to avoid demonstrations and violent confrontations and to ensure a favorable climate for political life," the communiqué said.

The interim president, Ion Iliescu, said he emerged from the meeting that there had been "a constructive dialogue with people of very different points of view."

From now on, he said, it was not the Front which would direct the country but the new unified council.



Three former high-level Romanian government officials during their trial on Thursday in Bucharest. They are, from the left, Tudor Postolnicu, who was the interior minister; Emil Bobu, former secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, and Ion Dinea, former first deputy prime minister.

Cheney Sees Soviet Pullout by 1995

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Dick Cheney predicted Thursday that the Soviet Union would most likely withdraw its troops from Eastern Europe by the middle of the decade, but warned against any drastic changes in U.S. strategy.

"Caution is still in order until we have these agreements signed, sealed and delivered," Mr. Cheney said in testimony before a congressional panel.

On Wednesday night, President George Bush's proposed deeper cuts in the levels of U.S. and Soviet combat troops in Central Europe and Eastern Europe.

"The likelihood of a Warsaw Pact attack into NATO these days is fairly remote," Mr. Cheney told the Senate Armed Services Committee.

He said the United States could begin to plan for "the possibility that the Soviets will be out of

Eastern Europe or virtually out of Eastern Europe five years hence, that the governments of Eastern Europe will be democratically elected, non-Communist regimes."

Uncertainty still exists over the final numbers of U.S. troops and equipment that will remain in Europe, Mr. Cheney said.

"We have not finalized the work within the NATO alliance about how we will allocate the cuts within the alliance," he said. "There are significant questions as yet unanswered about what NATO strategy will be like."

Mr. Cheney repeated his warning against the United States abandoning its plans to modernize its strategic forces, noting that the Soviet Union was continuing to upgrade its high-tech weapons.

The defense secretary still faces opposition in Congress over the \$306.9 billion in military spending proposed in Mr. Bush's budget for the fiscal year 1991.

Cabinet Resigns in Bulgaria

Communist Faction Breaks Away, Coalition Is Possible

The Associated Press

SOFIA — Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov and his cabinet resigned Thursday, the official BTA news agency said, in a development that could lead to the creation of a government that would include opposition forces for the first time in more than 40 years.

Mr. Atanasov was a holdover from the era of Todor Zhivkov and had come under increased pressure to resolve Bulgaria's labor strife.

Also on Thursday, a spokesman for a change-minded alliance in the Communist Party announced that his faction had given up trying to change the party from within and would break away to create a socialist party.

The Alternative Socialist Alliance will formally create the Bulgarian Socialist Party at a special congress in Sofia on Feb. 11, said the spokesman, Nikolai Vassilev.

Mr. Atanasov's resignation had been widely expected because of several personal attacks on him during an emergency Communist Party conference under way. It was immediately known when a new government would be named.

The president and Communist Party chairman, Petar Mladenov, has held out the possibility of creating an interim government to share power with opposition groups before elections.

The opposition Union of Democratic Forces has said the terms and power of such an interim cabinet must be clarified before they would agree to take part. An opposition spokesman, Petar Beron, reiterated that on Thursday. His comments were made before the report of the cabinet's resignation.

Until a new government is formed, the country will apparently be run by Mr. Mladenov and a malleable legislature.

Mr. Atanasov, a member of the Politburo, became prime minister in May 1986. He survived the removal of Mr. Zhivkov on Nov. 10, apparently because he sided with others in the Politburo who engineered the end of the authoritarian leader's 35 years in power.

But Mr. Atanasov was not able to come up with a solution for Bulgaria's economic problems or escape the shadow of Mr. Zhivkov, who is now under arrest on criminal charges.

Bulgaria has been hit during the last two weeks with labor stoppages by workers demanding more pay. Demonstrators on Sunday demanded Mr. Atanasov's resignation and a government of "national accord."

Teachers walked out as the congress opened Tuesday. Miners who struck last week resumed work Wednesday but continued negotiations with the government. Doctors struck for one hour Tuesday, two hours Wednesday, and announced plans to stop working for three hours Thursday.

Official press organizations carried a report quoting agricultural workers as saying they would strike on Monday unless the state paid adequate prices for their crops.

Despite Mr. Zhivkov's removal, the Communists have given up relatively little power in Bulgaria, compared with Communist parties elsewhere in Eastern Europe. The party, which dates from 1892, is bolstered by its roots in society, and the opposition, although growing, is relatively weak.

General Says Troops May Soon Leave Baku

Reuters

BAKU, U.S.S.R. — The military commandant of Baku, the Azerbaijan capital, predicted Thursday that thousands of troops who entered the city on Jan. 20 after ethnic pogroms and a collapse of Communist power could be withdrawn in two weeks.

Representatives of the radical Azerbaijan Popular Front, many of whose supporters died in the operation, said they were skeptical, and one said he believed that the soldiers would remain until elections could be held in the southern republic.

The military commandant, Lieutenant General Vladimir Dubynin, said at a news conference, attended by the first foreign reporters allowed into Baku for almost a month, that there was little sign of any continued resistance.

Asked when the troops, including 5,000 from the Soviet Army and 12,000 from the Interior Ministry, might be pulled out, he replied: "Hard to say. I think it may be the middle of February, but it depends on many things."

Meanwhile, the Azerbaijan press agency Azerinform put at 139 the

death toll in the city since troops smashed through barricades erected by nationalist groups just after midnight on Jan. 20.

Among these there were 106 civilians, 20 soldiers and 5 policemen. It did not specify who the remaining eight were.

The army action, coming after a decree by President Mikhail S. Gorbachev imposing a state of emergency in Baku, occurred a week after dozens of Armenians were killed in Baku, an oil port on the Caspian Sea.

A small group of foreign journalists who flew from Moscow in a visit organized through the Soviet Foreign Ministry saw heavily armed troops manning checkpoints.

Since the troops went in, using tanks and directing heavy fire on houses where, according to Soviet press reports, they suspected snipers might be hiding, an 11 P.M.-to 5 A.M. curfew has been in force.

In daylight Thursday, the city appeared quiet, with troops keeping a low profile and at least some shops operating normally although many people acknowledged that they were still on strike at their workplaces.

Li Will Visit Moscow in April

New York Times Service

BEIJING — The Chinese prime minister, Li Peng, is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union in late April in an effort to improve relations between the two countries, foreign diplomats in Beijing say.

Moscow announced in January that Mr. Li would visit, but did not give a date, and the Chinese authorities so far have declined to comment.

But the diplomats, from a Communist country and a Western country, confirmed that both Moscow and Beijing were now making preparations for a visit by Mr. Li to take place at the end of April.

TROOPS: Press of Events

(Continued from page 1)

like James R. Schlesinger, a former defense secretary.

They complained that the allowance of 275,000 troops on each side did not reflect the reduced military threat caused by the drastic political changes in Eastern Europe and the need for additional savings in U.S. military spending. In addition, the Czechoslovak president, Vaclav Havel, was expected to urge a lower troop ceiling when he visits the United States this month.

U.S. officials were afforded a rare opportunity to beat the Soviets at their own game when they were reliably informed that the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, would call for a lower ceiling during his meeting in Moscow next week with Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d.

Mr. Bush decided to embrace the proposal after the deputy national security adviser, Robert M. Gates, and Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger returned Tuesday night from a secret mission to consult with leaders in Paris, London, Bonn and Rome, officials said.

Other alliance leaders were informed by letter, and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, was told in a telephone conversation initiated by Mr. Bush on Wednesday morning.

Although a senior official said at the White House on Wednesday that all the U.S. allies supported the decision, others said the leaders of Britain and France had expressed concern that an additional cutback of U.S. troops would prompt other Western nations to follow suit.

Under the proposal, the United States could leave 195,000 troops in the "central zone" of East Germany, and 50,000 in other Western European countries; the Soviets could similarly leave 195,000 troops in the "central zone" of East Germany, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Theoretically, the proposal would allow the Soviets to deploy 30,000 more troops in Romania, Bulgaria and Hungary to match the U.S. deployment outside the "central zone," but the new governments of those countries appear disinclined to permit such a deployment, a senior U.S. official said.

ECONOMY: Growing Soviet Reliance on Germany

(Continued from page 1)

notable lift in its trade with the Soviet Union if COCOM, the Coordinating Committee for Multinational Export Controls, which has blocked export of strategic Western goods to Communist countries, softens its policies and, in particular, if it allows greater exports of machine tools, devices used to shape metal, mainly in the auto, aerospace and manufacturing industries.

Other analysts note that Moscow now imports most of its machine tools from East Germany.

"West German help could make the East German machine tool industry much more competitive," said Jan Vanous, research director at PlanEcon, a Washington-based research and policy institute.

This is not to say that the market will be easy for the Germans or for anyone else, particularly in the short term.

A key problem for the Soviet and other East European economies will remain chronic shortages of foreign exchange. This is the major reason that Soviet trade accounts for only 1.8 percent of total West German trade now.

A lack of foreign exchange has always been Eastern Europe's major limitation in trade with the West, and some West German industrialists have noticed cutbacks in trade early this year because of a particular crunch.

"Last year was normal, but imports of goods such as large-diameter pipes have fallen back sharply due to lack of foreign exchange," said Josef von Riederer, chairman of Thyssen Stahl Union GmbH, one of West Germany's largest exporters to the Soviet Union.

He speculated that Moscow may be using more of its foreign ex-

change to buy food and consumer goods.

But whereas most East European countries must struggle to improve their manufactured goods to get more foreign exchange, Moscow holds a trump card. The bulk of its hard currency earnings has always come from exports of natural resources like oil, gas and gold.

Moscow has long provided allies with fuel at subsidized prices but the apparent breakdown of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the Communist trading bloc, has led to Soviet threats that it would sell oil at world prices and only for hard currency.

Any shift away from subsidies could put more foreign exchange into the Soviet Union in coming years.

NATO: Inherent Quandaries in Reunification

(Continued from page 1)

and ask for the withdrawal of U.S. and other allied troops and all nuclear weapons.

This strand of hostility to NATO seems likely to be fueled by East Germany's appeal for neutrality. A Social Democrat foreign-policy expert, Horst Eppke, said Thursday that "the federal German state we are aiming for is only imaginable in the framework of an abolition of blocs."

But even Soviet leaders seem to have concluded that West Germans no longer believe that they must pay the price of becoming neutral in order to be reunited with East Germany.

In Mikhail S. Gorbachev's statement Wednesday about German unity, a French policy analyst said, "the dog that didn't bark was his omission of the Soviet claim that

"If Comecon trade is shifted to hard currency, the Soviet Union could profit enormously," said Kersten Oschmann, a specialist in Soviet trade at the Federal Association of German Industry in Bonn.

Financial analysts note that Moscow may need such help. Prospects seem slim for Soviet manufactured exports to earn much on world markets in at least the first half of the next decade. At present, 85 percent of West Germany's imports from the Soviet Union are raw materials.

In spite of these problems, however, the German economic giant's ballast, experience and potential make it seem the leading candidate to spearhead the development of markets and production centers in the Soviet Union.

Without dismantling NATO, allied commanders in West Germany may have to change their tactics and invest in different armaments as their forces are stretched thin by East-West arms-control steps.

Already, East Germany is said to be seeking a reduction in Soviet forces there from the present 375,000 troops to fewer than 70,000. That pressure to oust Soviet forces will add pressure for U.S. troop cuts in West Germany far deeper than the 195,000 figure proposed Wednesday by President George Bush.

This trend toward demilitarization could be partially offset by growth in West German forces, whose officials announced Thursday that they would hire former soldiers and officers from the East

German Army. But disarmament ceilings will also limit West German strength.

Progress toward reunification seems likely to step up anti-nuclear pressure in West Germany, especially if the Soviet Union has to remove its missiles from Eastern Europe, experts said.

François Heisbourg, head of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, said NATO governments might eventually face the choice of removing all nuclear weapons stockpiles from German soil or seeing a united Germany rebel against the alliance.

SAFIRE
IN THE MIND EVERY MONDAY —
IN DEFENSE OF THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE AND ITS PROPER USAGE

A New Proposal for Military Cuts

Proposals refer only to U.S. and Soviet army and air force personnel and not to other NATO or Warsaw Pact troops. (Each figure represents 30,000 troops.)

Current troop levels
In Central and Eastern Europe 365,000
In Western and Central Europe 305,000

Bush at the NATO summit, May 1989
275,000
Ceilings for all Europe 275,000

State of the Union message, January 1990
195,000
Applies to Central and Eastern Europe only 195,000

Source: The Associated Press
International Herald Tribune

COKE: Afghanistan's New War

(Continued from page 1)

land, but right on the historic invasion route to Kabul from the east.

Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola are now the only two U.S. companies officially doing business in Afghanistan. Yet government officials do not seem worried.

"I believe we do need them both very much," said M. Hakim, president of the Afghan Chambers of Commerce and Industry. "I believe

even if we have these two companies working properly, still the need will be there. The demand will be there."

Mrs. Majid said she was hoping to arrange an agreement soon to buy sugar from United Nations stocks. But she cannot get much help from Coca-Cola headquarters.

"I tried two or three times to contact our head office," she said, "but I'm not getting any answer back."

ASLA
TOPE
Igort Tribes
Rejecting Aut
...
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE
...
WINNERS, CANADA
...
TORONTO, CANADA
...
MUST
THE
VACATION
EXCLUSIVE TWO
...
2 PARCELS IN
...
IDEAL GATLIN
...
DESTIN, FLOR
REAL ESTATE INVE
OPPORTUNIT
LUXURY HIGH
CONDOMINIUM
120 units
152,000 sq. ft.
dramatic spac
breath-taking vi
17,000 sq. ft.
spaces
Quality cons
featuring inside
corridors
KEITH ODELL
PRESIDENT
CENTEO COMP
FAX: (713) 964
TEL: (713) 964
U.S.A.
INTERNATI
REAL EST
MARKET PI
appears every F
to place an advertis
...
Tel: (713) 964
Fax: (713) 964
Tel: (713) 964

International Herald Tribune

WEEKEND

Women Composers and the Gender War

by Heidi Waleon

NEW YORK — Composition, like conducting, has historically been a man's field, but when Ellen Taaffe Zwilich's Symphony No. 1 won the Pulitzer Prize for music in 1993, a woman had finally acquired a credential that could not be ignored.

Today, Zwilich is awash in prestigious performances and commissions in the United States — including pieces for four of the Big Five orchestras in the next few years.

In addition, a handful of other women — for instance, Joan Tower, whose Flute Concerto recently premiered at Carnegie Hall in a performance by Carol Wincenc and the American Composers Orchestra — are beginning to get attention as composers.

To some, Zwilich's prize indicated that women, spurred and aided by the feminist movement, had made their way into mainstream composition. To others, it seemed a belated, isolated recognition, not really indicative of anything more than a slight, grudging change of attitude in the concert music world.

"Consider the fact that no woman has won a major composition award since Ellen Zwilich did," said Elinor Arner, chairwoman of the San Francisco Conservatory.

Said Michael Steinberg, artistic adviser at the Minnesota Orchestra: "People are still saying, 'Show me the female Beethoven,' but they're no longer saying, 'Women can't compose.'"

That may be a small step forward, although searching for a female Beethoven in centuries of male-dominated composition is just as unfair a pursuit as ever.

Some women composers during

those centuries did manage to write, whether or not their works were performed.

Fanny Mendelssohn's composing, for example, was discouraged by her family as an inappropriate activity for a woman, although her work was good enough that her brother Felix appropriated a few of her songs.

The 8-year-old Bay Area Women's Philharmonic in California, which seeks out forgotten scores by women, are giving Fanny Mendelssohn a better chance; they are performing her 45-minute "Oratorio." The orchestra has also come up

active in the field: The American Music Center, an information resource organization, lists about 600 living American women composers (it also lists more than 4,000 living men). And the Gazette section of Volume II of The Musical Woman, a compendium of research and statistics about women in music, edited by the composer Judith Lang Zaimont, lists 25 pages of musical performances by women.

Tower and Libby Larsen, whose opera "Frankenstein: The Modern Prometheus" will premiere at the Minnesota Opera in May, each held one of America's current plum

the musical spectrum," and Tower added: "For the grant panels of the National Endowment for the Arts," of which she was a member, "we tried to tell if scores were written by men or women, and we couldn't."

Women composers, like men, claim Bach, Beethoven, Stravinsky and Fauré as models, and the words used to describe the women's work, such as "thorny," "full of energy" or "coloristic," describe the music of men as well.

Even electronic music, which might be stereotyped as a male preserve, has its female adherents. A number of university studios have been founded by women. The differences, then, are more societal than anything else.

In the already small number of contemporary pieces appearing on standard chamber-music and orchestral series around the United States, music by women is not heavily represented. When it is played, it tends to be by the same handful of composers.

Zwilich, who jokes that she and her female colleagues are laboring under a triple-stroke handicap — "We're alive, American and women" — is an exception. She gets more performances than most living female composers (her 1988 orchestral work "Symbolon" alone has had 23 performances and was recorded by the New York Philharmonic).

Although acceptance of women in the concert music field has been slow, there have been a few critical decisions.

Orchestra auditions in which women hid behind screens did a lot to get them fair job consideration. The composer's route to a career is seldom gender-blind, however.

The composer needs encouragement and help during student years, then formal or informal rec-

ommendations for prizes, fellowships, commissions, positions and performances later.

As Judith Shatin, president of American Women Composers, put it, "In the arts, there are many situations where personal contacts make things happen. Until women are included, nothing will change."

For the woman composer, conditioning begins with a lack of role models — who ever heard of a famous woman composer? — and continues into the student years.

Larsen remembered her years of graduate study in the 1970s with dismay.

"The little kinds of support that men received from mentors were withheld from women because there was genuine doubt that women could think compositionally," she said.

"I felt that I was benignly tolerated. It's very undermining. I do lots of residencies, and even today I'm usually approached by the chairman of the department, who says that it would be very interesting for the women in the department to be around a woman composer."

"He doesn't mention the men. You're dealing with a generation that is 20 or 30 years older, but I even get some of that from people in their 20s. I remember a student at Cal Arts who felt that I was a freak of nature."

Women are still underrepresented on composition faculties: Of tenure-track jobs, in 1986-87 women held 8.6 percent, according to the College Music Society's report "Women's Studies/Women's Status."

Even at the San Francisco Conservatory, where Elinor Arner heads the Composition Department, four of the 14 composition students are women.

That is still a better percentage than that at the Eastman School of Music, where Schwantner teaches; he reported that of the 25 or so composition students, only "three or four" were women. In the school as a whole, 50 percent of the students are women.



Carol Wincenc, right, with Joan Tower, whose Flute Concerto she performed.

INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna

Neue Burg (tel. 93.45.41). To Feb. 18: "Principles of the Renaissance: Giulio Romano and the Classic Tradition," features over 700 exhibits, including paintings, drawings, engravings, arms and armor, medals.

Kunsthistorisches (tel. 587.98.63). To Feb. 18: "Treasures of World Culture from Leipzig" Egyptian antiquities, African art, rare books and Old Master paintings are among 1,400 exhibits on loan from 40 Leipzig museums and archives.

Historical Museum of the City of Vienna (tel. 42.2.04). A three-part homage to Adolf Loos includes models of the architect's urban projects, housing developments and villas, drawings and other exhibits at the Albertina Museum and at Loos House, the architect's former residence.

BELGIUM

Brussels

Musée Royal d'Art et d'Histoire (tel. 732.02.20). To Apr. 28: "East Island — An Enigma" includes 170 stone and wood sculptures, and one three-meter-high stone bust, or moai.

DENMARK

Humblybæk

Louisiana Museum (tel. 42.19.07.19). To Mar. 11: Salvador Dalí: a retrospective of 119 works.

ENGLAND

Liverpool

Tate Gallery (tel. 709.32.23). To Mar. 25: "Dancers on a Plane," explores the work of the composer John Cage, the choreographer Merce Cunningham and the painter Jasper Johns.

London

Barbican Centre (tel. 638.41.41). Feb. 8 to Apr. 16: Scottish Art Since 1900, the most complete survey of Scottish art in London in 50 years, including sculpture specially commissioned for the show.

British Museum (tel. 590.17.88). To Apr. 28: "The World of Angels" Celtic brooches, chalices, dishes and other metalwork of the 6th to 9th centuries A.D.

Design Museum (tel. 407.62.65). To Mar. 4: "French Design," includes objects of the past thirty years.

Hayward Gallery (tel. 261.01.27). To Feb. 4: "The Other Story" Asian, African and Caribbean artists in post-war Britain. Includes works by 24 artists.

Royal Academy of Arts (tel. 734.90.52). To Apr. 8: Frans Hals: 66 paintings by the Dutch Master from collections worldwide, including 13 not included in the exhibition's opening in Washington.

To Feb. 25: "Inigo Jones: architect," 113 drawings by the 17th century English architect.

Whitechapel Gallery (tel. 377.01.07). To Mar. 25: Anish Kapoor (1944-1948): a retrospective of paintings by the pioneer Abstract Expressionist artist.

FRANCE

Lyon

Musée des Tissus (tel. 78.37.15.05). To Mar. 4: "Paquin: 60 Years of Haute Couture," a retrospective of Paquin fashion design between 1891 and 1955.

Paris

Centre Georges Pompidou (tel. 42.77.12.33). To Feb. 11: Ed Paschke: a retrospective of the artist's paintings organized by the Art Institute of Chicago.

Espace Photographique (tel. 40.26.87.12). To Mar. 4: Photographs by Nicholas Nixon, titled "Pictures of People."

Grand Palais (tel. 42.88.54.00). To Feb. 5: "Bosch," about 100 exhibits loaned by Greek museums illustrate ancient Greek representations of love.

Institut du Monde Arabe (40.51.38.36). To Mar. 25: 58 Islamic carpets of the 15th to 18th century from North Africa, the Middle East, China,

india and Spain. To Mar. 18: Egypt: pharaonic, Coptic and Islamic art from Egyptian museums are among 25 works on view.

Munich

Musée Carnavalet (tel. 42.72.21.13). To Feb. 28: "Paris and the Daguerotype," 180 daguerotypes — panoramas, portraits, images of Paris history and modern daguerotypes.

Musée d'Art Moderne de la ville de Paris (tel. 47.23.61.27). To Feb. 25: Frantisek Kupka (1871-1957): a retrospective of 300 works by the Czech artist includes paintings, drawings, prints and pastels.

Musée du Louvre (tel. 42.60.39.25). To Feb. 12: Jacques-Louis David (1748-1825): a retrospective of 200 paintings and drawings. (Large format

Essen

Museum Folkwang (tel. 68.94.98).

To Feb. 12: Franz Marc: a retrospective of drawings and watercolors includes 180 works.

Furniture Design in the '90s," objects and furniture showing current design trends.

Düsseldorf

Kunstsammlung Nordrhein-Westfalen (tel. 13.99.61). To Mar. 18: A retrospective honoring the centenary of the birth of the Italian artist Giorgio Morandi (1890-1964) includes 130 paintings, 70 watercolors, drawings and prints.

Essen

Museum Folkwang (tel. 68.94.98).

To Feb. 12: Franz Marc: a retrospective of drawings and watercolors includes 180 works.

Munich

Bayerisches Nationalmuseum (tel. 21.68.1). To Mar. 4: "Parisian Jewellery from the Second Empire to the Belle Époque," includes 280 objects, among them former French crown jewels not displayed since 1987.

Kunststiftung der Hypo-Kulturstiftung (tel. 22.44.12). To Mar. 25: Anders Zorn (1860-1920): a retrospective of the Swedish artist's work includes 40 oil paintings, 54 watercolors and drawings, and 32 prints.

ITALY

Milan

Palazzo Reale (tel. 87.19.13). To Feb. 18: A Fernand Léger retrospective, including 150 works.

Galleria Nazionale d'Arte Moderna (tel. 80.27.51). To Feb. 25: Jean Dubuffet (1901-1985): a retrospective of 170 works.

Venice

Museo Correr (tel. 520.62.68). To Apr. 29: Palma il Giovane (1548-1628): 24 paintings and a series of drawings by the Venetian artist.

JAPAN

Tokyo

Idemitsu Art Museum (tel. 213.9404). To Feb. 12: 150 Japanese ceramics called Kutani and Karatsu wares, from the Momoyama and Edo periods (1573-1867).

Sekizai Museum of Art (tel. 989.0111). To Feb. 25: Andrew Wyeth: 128 watercolors and drawings from the artist's "Hedge" series.

Tokyo Metropolitan Teien Art Museum (tel. 443.0201). To Feb. 4: The Art Deco Palace of the late Prince Asaka and many period objects are on display.

Contemporary Art Gallery, Setu Department Store (tel. 989.01.11). To Feb. 21: Photographs by Robert Mapplethorpe from his "Still Life Portfolio."

WEST GERMANY

Bonn

Rheinisches Landesmuseum (tel. 72.94.1). To Mar. 11: Bernhard Heisig: a retrospective of the Leipzig-based painter's work from the 1950s to the present.

Berlin

Spandauer Zirkel (tel. 33.97.1). To Mar. 18: "The Mongols": Mongol culture illustrated by 400 exhibits on loan from the Ulan Bator museum in Mongolia.

Cologne

Josef-Haubrich-Kunsthalle (tel. 221.23.35). To Feb. 4: "Gods of the Himalayas," a comprehensive survey of Tibetan art, 700 exhibits, from the Gerd-Wolfgang Essen collection.

Museum Ludwig (tel. 221.23.79). To Feb. 11: Andy Warhol: a touring retrospective of 200 works organized by the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

Museum of Applied Art (tel. 221.67.14). To Feb. 25: "European

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam

Allard Pierson Museum (tel. 625.25.58). To Feb. 25: "The Etruscans": Etruscan culture illustrated by 300 exhibits including copies of Etruscan tomb paintings.

Rijksmuseum (tel. 63.21.21). To Feb. 25: Dutch "Femaliteiten" from Gerard Dou to Adriaen Van der Werff: 61 paintings by ten Dutch painters of the period 1650 to 1720.

Stedelijk Museum (tel. 573.29.11). To Mar. 11: Memphis 1981-1988: a survey of the design group's output includes furniture, glassware, silver, ceramics and decorative objects.

To Mar. 11: Edgar Fernhout (192-1974): a retrospective of 70 works by the painter.

Rotterdam

Museum voor Volkenkunde (tel. 411.10.55). To Feb. 25: Tsujigahana: Japanese Perfection in Silk 45 kimono by the master designer Ichiku Kubota.

SCOTLAND

Glasgow

Burrell Collection (tel. 649.71.51). To Feb. 25: Degas: Images of Women: organized by the Tate Gallery, Liverpool, the show includes drawings, prints, paintings, pastels and bronzes.

McClellan Galleries (tel. 357.39.29). To Mar. 11: "The British Art Show," features works by 40 young British artists.

Hunterian Art Gallery (tel. 330.54.31). To Mar. 3: The Art of the Print: the first part of a two part show includes prints of the 15th to 18th century.

SPAIN

Madrid

Centro de Arte Reina Sofía (tel. 467.50.82). To Mar. 11: An Antonio Saura retrospective including 70 works.

Museo del Prado (tel. 468.09.50). To March 30: Diego Velázquez: the largest ever exhibition devoted to the artist features 79 paintings, 48 from the Prado's collection and 31 from European and American collections.

SWITZERLAND

Bern

Kunstmuseum (tel. 22.09.44). To Feb. 4: An exhibition of the work of painters Jackson Pollock and Lee Krasner, who were husband and wife.

Lausanne

Musée de l'Épave (tel. 27.48.21). To Feb. 11: Documentary photographs of American Indians by Edward Sheriff Curtis (1868-1952).

Sion

Musée de la Majorie To Feb. 12: Books, sketchbooks and manuscripts by John Ruskin on loan from the British Museum and Ruskin archives.

UNITED STATES

New York

Copper-Hewitt Museum (tel. 880.68.68). To Mar. 11: "The Intimate World of Alexander Calder." To Feb. 11: Documentary photographs of American Indians by Edward Sheriff Curtis (1868-1952).

Musée de la Majorie To Feb. 12: Books, sketchbooks and manuscripts by John Ruskin on loan from the British Museum and Ruskin archives.

Washington

Rennick Gallery (tel. 357.27.00). To March 4: "Masterworks of Louis Comfort Tiffany": 65 glass, bronze and wooden objects.

The European Revolution

Announcing a Special Briefing Seminar by Oxford Analytica and the International Herald Tribune, February 15th, 1990, The Pierre, New York.

Europe is going through its most dramatic burst of change in over 40 years. Economic integration is transforming the face of Western Europe even as political revolution breaks down old patterns, unleashes new energies and creates new markets in the East. The political, economic and strategic consequences of these recent developments will be enormous... in all parts of the world.

To assess the implications of these historic developments on the global business community, Oxford Analytica and the International Herald Tribune are convening a special one-day briefing seminar for business leaders.

Under the guidance of Oxford Analytica's senior scholars and the International Herald Tribune's seasoned journalists, executives will be provided with a challenging analytical framework within which they will be able to make informed strategic decisions when dealing with the "New Europe."

Topics covered will include: The Stability of Reforms. Is the process of Eastern democratization and reform irreversible? If not, what are the prospects?

The impact on 1992. What impact will the revolution in Eastern Europe have upon the EC's progress towards a single market? Will it dilute the Community's growing strength, or accelerate its energies?

Greater Germany. Is a totally reunified Germany really on the agenda? If it is, will the German question re-emerge as a determining factor of European history?

Patterns of Trade. What patterns of trade will emerge from the current turmoil?

Investment Prospects. Will the Community's investment pattern now take on the added impetus of

Eastern aid? Will genuine new opportunities develop? Whither Security? What impact will the redrawing of the European map have on traditional security and defense requirements?

A Briefing Document will be provided to all participants in advance of the Conference. To secure a place at this informative event, please complete the application form below. We hope you can join us at The Pierre on February 15th in New York.

OXFORD ANALYTICA

Herald Tribune

I wish to attend the European Revolution Briefing Seminar and enclose my check for \$850 made payable to Oxford Analytica Inc. The conference fee includes lunch and all conference documents.

Name _____
Title _____
Company _____
Address _____

Telephone _____ Fax _____

Please return to: Oxford Analytica Inc. Attention: Janet Watson, Suite 9069, One World Trade Center, New York, New York 10048. Tel: 212 524 8272. Fax: 212 524 8255. Or telephone the IHT Conference Office, London. Tel: 441 379 4302. As places are strictly limited, we recommend you confirm your registration immediately by fax and forward payment with the original registration form by mail.

Thursday's Closing[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Month	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	P/E	52 Wk High	Low	P/B	Qtr
Jan	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Aug	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Sep	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Oct	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Nov	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Dec	1974	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jan	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Aug	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Sep	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Oct	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Nov	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Dec	1975	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jan	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Aug	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Sep	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Oct	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Nov	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Dec	1976	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jan	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Aug	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Sep	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Oct	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Nov	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Dec	1977	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jan	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Aug	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Sep	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Oct	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Nov	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Dec	1978	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jan	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Aug	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Sep	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Oct	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Nov	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Dec	1979	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jan	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Aug	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Sep	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Oct	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Nov	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Dec	1980	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jan	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Aug	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Sep	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Oct	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Nov	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Dec	1981	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jan	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Aug	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Sep	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Oct	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Nov	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Dec	1982	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jan	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Aug	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Sep	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Oct	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Nov	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Dec	1983	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jan	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Aug	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Sep	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Oct	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Nov	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Dec	1984	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jan	1985	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Feb	1985	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Mar	1985	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Apr	1985	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
May	1985	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jun	1985	100	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	100	1.00	100
Jul	1985	100	1.0						

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

MARKET DIARY

Via Associated Press Feb. 1

European Commodities				
Commodity	High	Low	Settle	Change
LONDON SUGAR				
Mar	32.00	31.75	31.80	+0.05
Apr	31.75	31.50	31.55	+0.05
May	31.50	31.25	31.30	+0.05
Jun	31.25	31.00	31.10	+0.05
Jul	31.00	30.75	30.80	+0.05
Aug	30.75	30.50	30.60	+0.05
Sep	30.50	30.25	30.30	+0.05
Oct	30.25	30.00	30.10	+0.05
Nov	30.00	29.75	29.80	+0.05
Dec	29.75	29.50	29.60	+0.05
Jan	29.50	29.25	29.30	+0.05
Feb	29.25	29.00	29.10	+0.05
Mar	29.00	28.75	28.80	+0.05
Apr	28.75	28.50	28.60	+0.05
May	28.50	28.25	28.30	+0.05
Jun	28.25	28.00	28.10	+0.05
Jul	28.00	27.75	27.80	+0.05
Aug	27.75	27.50	27.60	+0.05
Sep	27.50	27.25	27.30	+0.05
Oct	27.25	27.00	27.10	+0.05
Nov	27.00	26.75	26.80	+0.05
Dec	26.75	26.50	26.60	+0.05
Jan	26.50	26.25	26.30	+0.05
Feb	26.25	26.00	26.10	+0.05
Mar	26.00	25.75	25.80	+0.05
Apr	25.75	25.50	25.60	+0.05
May	25.50	25.25	25.30	+0.05
Jun	25.25	25.00	25.10	+0.05
Jul	25.00	24.75	24.80	+0.05
Aug	24.75	24.50	24.60	+0.05
Sep	24.50	24.25	24.30	+0.05
Oct	24.25	24.00	24.10	+0.05
Nov	24.00	23.75	23.80	+0.05
Dec	23.75	23.50	23.60	+0.05
Jan	23.50	23.25	23.30	+0.05
Feb	23.25	23.00	23.10	+0.05
Mar	23.00	22.75	22.80	+0.05
Apr	22.75	22.50	22.60	+0.05
May	22.50	22.25	22.30	+0.05
Jun	22.25	22.00	22.10	+0.05
Jul	22.00	21.75	21.80	+0.05
Aug	21.75	21.50	21.60	+0.05
Sep	21.50	21.25	21.30	+0.05
Oct	21.25	21.00	21.10	+0.05
Nov	21.00	20.75	20.80	+0.05
Dec	20.75	20.50	20.60	+0.05
Jan	20.50	20.25	20.30	+0.05
Feb	20.25	20.00	20.10	+0.05
Mar	20.00	19.75	19.80	+0.05
Apr	19.75	19.50	19.60	+0.05
May	19.50	19.25	19.30	+0.05
Jun	19.25	19.00	19.10	+0.05
Jul	19.00	18.75	18.80	+0.05
Aug	18.75	18.50	18.60	+0.05
Sep	18.50	18.25	18.30	+0.05
Oct	18.25	18.00	18.10	+0.05
Nov	18.00	17.75	17.80	+0.05
Dec	17.75	17.50	17.60	+0.05
Jan	17.50	17.25	17.30	+0.05
Feb	17.25	17.00	17.10	+0.05
Mar	17.00	16.75	16.80	+0.05
Apr	16.75	16.50	16.60	+0.05
May	16.50	16.25	16.30	+0.05
Jun	16.25	16.00	16.10	+0.05
Jul	16.00	15.75	15.80	+0.05
Aug	15.75	15.50	15.60	+0.05
Sep	15.50	15.25	15.30	+0.05
Oct	15.25	15.00	15.10	+0.05
Nov	15.00	14.75	14.80	+0.05
Dec	14.75	14.50	14.60	+0.05
Jan	14.50	14.25	14.30	+0.05
Feb	14.25	14.00	14.10	+0.05
Mar	14.00	13.75	13.80	+0.05
Apr	13.75	13.50	13.60	+0.05
May	13.50	13.25	13.30	+0.05
Jun	13.25	13.00	13.10	+0.05
Jul	13.00	12.75	12.80	+0.05
Aug	12.75	12.50	12.60	+0.05
Sep	12.50	12.25	12.30	+0.05
Oct	12.25	12.00	12.10	+0.05
Nov	12.00	11.75	11.80	+0.05
Dec	11.75	11.50	11.60	+0.05
Jan	11.50	11.25	11.30	+0.05
Feb	11.25	11.00	11.10	+0.05
Mar	11.00	10.75	10.80	+0.05
Apr	10.75	10.50	10.60	+0.05
May	10.50	10.25	10.30	+0.05
Jun	10.25	10.00	10.10	+0.05
Jul	10.00	9.75	9.80	+0.05
Aug	9.75	9.50	9.60	+0.05
Sep	9.50	9.25	9.30	+0.05
Oct	9.25	9.00	9.10	+0.05
Nov	9.00	8.75	8.80	+0.05
Dec	8.75	8.50	8.60	+0.05
Jan	8.50	8.25	8.30	+0.05
Feb	8.25	8.00	8.10	+0.05
Mar	8.00	7.75	7.80	+0.05
Apr	7.75	7.50	7.60	+0.05
May	7.50	7.25	7.30	+0.05
Jun	7.25	7.00	7.10	+0.05
Jul	7.00	6.75	6.80	+0.05
Aug	6.75	6.50	6.60	+0.05
Sep	6.50	6.25	6.30	+0.05
Oct	6.25	6.00	6.10	+0.05
Nov	6.00	5.75	5.80	+0.05
Dec	5.75	5.50	5.60	+0.05
Jan	5.50	5.25	5.30	+0.05
Feb	5.25	5.00	5.10	+0.05
Mar	5.00	4.75	4.80	+0.05
Apr	4.75	4.50	4.60	+0.05
May	4.50	4.25	4.30	+0.05
Jun	4.25	4.00	4.10	+0.05
Jul	4.00	3.75	3.80	+0.05
Aug	3.75	3.50	3.60	+0.05
Sep	3.50	3.25	3.30	+0.05
Oct	3.25	3.00	3.10	+0.05
Nov	3.00	2.75	2.80	+0.05
Dec	2.75	2.50	2.60	+0.05
Jan	2.50	2.25	2.30	+0.05
Feb	2.25	2.00	2.10	+0.05
Mar	2.00	1.75	1.80	+0.05
Apr	1.75	1.50	1.60	+0.05
May	1.50	1.25	1.30	+0.05
Jun	1.25	1.00	1.10	+0.05
Jul	1.00	0.75	0.80	+0.05
Aug	0.75	0.50	0.60	+0.05
Sep	0.50	0.25	0.30	+0.05
Oct	0.25	0.00	0.10	+0.05
Nov	0.00	-0.25	-0.10	+0.05
Dec	-0.25	-0.50	-0.40	+0.05
Jan	-0.50	-0.75	-0.60	+0.05
Feb	-0.75	-1.00	-0.80	+0.05
Mar	-1.00	-1.25	-1.10	+0.05
Apr	-1.25	-1.50	-1.40	+0.05
May	-1.50	-1.75	-1.60	+0.05
Jun	-1.75	-2.00	-1.80	+0.05
Jul	-2.00	-2.25	-2.10	+0.05
Aug	-2.25	-2.50	-2.40	+0.05
Sep	-2.50	-2.75	-2.60	+0.05
Oct	-2.75	-3.00	-2.80	+0.05
Nov	-3.00	-3.25	-3.10	+0.05
Dec	-3.25	-3.50	-3.40	+0.05
Jan	-3.50	-3.75	-3.60	+0.05
Feb	-3.75	-4.00	-3.80	+0.05
Mar	-4.00	-4.25	-4.10	+0.05
Apr	-4.25	-4.50	-4.40	+0.05
May	-4.50	-4.75	-4.60	+0.05
Jun	-4.75	-5.00	-4.80	+0.05
Jul	-5.00	-5.25	-5.10	+0.05
Aug	-5.25	-5.50	-5.40	+0.05
Sep	-5.50	-5.75	-5.60	+0.05
Oct	-5.75	-6.00	-5.80	+0.05
Nov	-6.00	-6.25	-6.10	+0.05
Dec	-6.25	-6.50	-6.40	+0.05
Jan	-6.50	-6.75	-6.60	+0.05
Feb	-6.75	-7.00	-6.80	+0.05
Mar	-7.00	-7.25	-7.10	+0.05
Apr	-7.25	-7.50	-7.40	+0.05
May	-7.50	-7.75	-7.60	+0.05
Jun	-7.75	-8.00	-7.80	+0.05
Jul	-8.00	-8.25	-8.10	+0.05
Aug	-8.25	-8.50	-8.40	+0.05
Sep	-8.50	-8.75	-8.60	+0.05
Oct	-8.75	-9.00	-8.80	+0.05
Nov	-9.00	-9.25	-9.10	+0.05
Dec	-9.25	-9.50	-9.40	+0.05
Jan	-9.50	-9.75	-9.60	+0.05
Feb	-9.75	-10.00	-9.80	+0.05
Mar	-10.00	-10.25	-10.10	+0.05
Apr	-10.25	-10.50	-10.40	+0.05
May	-10.50	-10.75	-10.60	+0.05
Jun	-10.75	-11.00	-10.80	+0.05
Jul	-11.00	-11.25	-11.10	+0.05
Aug	-11.25	-11.50	-11.40	+0.05
Sep	-11.50	-11.75	-11.60	+0.05
Oct	-11.75	-12.00	-11.80	+0.05
Nov	-12.00	-12.25	-12.10	+0.05
Dec	-12.25	-12.50	-12.40	+0.05
Jan	-12.50	-12.75	-12.60	+0.05
Feb	-12.75	-13.00	-12.80	+0.05
Mar	-13.00	-13.25	-13.10	+0.05
Apr	-13.25	-13.50	-13.40	+0.05
May	-13.50	-13.75	-13.60	+0.05
Jun	-13.75	-14.00	-13.80	+0.05
Jul	-14.00	-14.25	-14.10	+0.05
Aug	-14.25	-14.50	-14.40	+0.05
Sep	-14.50	-14.75	-14.60	+0.05
Oct	-14.75	-15.00	-14.80	+0.05
Nov	-15.00	-15.25	-15.10	+0.05
Dec	-15.25	-15.50	-15.40	+0.05
Jan	-15.50	-15.75	-15.60	+0.05
Feb	-15.75	-16.00	-15.80	+0.05
Mar	-16.00	-16.25	-16.10	+0.05
Apr	-16.25	-16.50	-16.40	+0.05
May	-16.50	-16.75	-16.60	+0.05
Jun	-16.75	-17.00	-16.80	+0.05
Jul	-17.00	-17.25	-17.10	+0.05
Aug	-17.25	-17.50	-17.40	+0.05
Sep	-17.50	-17.75	-17.60	+0.05
Oct	-17.75	-18.00	-17.80	+0.05
Nov	-18.00	-18.25	-18.10	+0.05
Dec	-18.25	-18.50	-18.40	+0.05
Jan	-18.50	-18.75	-18.60	+0.05
Feb	-18.75	-19.00	-18.80	+0.05
Mar	-19.00	-19.25	-19.10	+0.05
Apr	-19.25	-19.50	-19.40	+0.05
May	-19.50	-19.75	-19.60	+0.05
Jun	-19.75	-20.00	-19.80	+0.05
Jul	-20.00	-20.25	-20.10	+0.05
Aug	-20.25	-20.50	-20.40	+0.05
Sep	-20.50	-20.75	-20.60	+0.05
Oct	-20.75	-21.00	-20.80	+0.05
Nov	-21.00	-21.25	-21.10	+0.05
Dec	-21.25	-21.50	-21.40	+0.05
Jan	-21.50	-21.75	-21.60	+0.05
Feb	-21.75	-22.00	-21.80	+0.05
Mar	-22.00	-22.25	-22.10	+0.05
Apr	-22.25	-22.50	-22.40	+0.05
May	-22.50	-22.75	-22.60	+0.05
Jun	-22.75	-23.00	-22.80	+0.05
Jul	-23.00	-23.25	-23.10	+0.05
Aug	-23.25	-23.50	-23.40	+0.05
Sep	-23.50	-23.75	-23.60	+0.05
Oct	-23.75	-24.00	-23.80	+0.05
Nov	-24.00	-24.25	-24.10	+0.05
Dec	-24.25	-24.50	-24.40	+0.05
Jan	-24.50	-24.75	-24.60	+0.05
Feb	-24.75	-25.00	-24.80	+0.05
Mar	-25.00	-25.25	-25.10	+0.05
Apr	-25.25	-25.50	-25.40	+0.05
May	-25.50	-25.75	-25.60	+0.05
Jun	-25.75	-26.00	-25.80	+0.05
Jul	-26.00	-26.25	-26.10	+0.05
Aug	-26.25	-26.50	-26.40	+0.05
Sep	-26.50	-26.75	-26.60	+0.05
Oct	-26.75	-27.00	-26.80	+0.05
Nov	-27.00	-27.25	-27.10	+0.05
Dec	-27.25	-27.50	-27.40	+0.05
Jan	-27.50	-27.75	-27.60	+0.05
Feb	-27.75	-28.00	-27.80	+0.05
Mar	-28.00	-28.25	-28.10	+0.05

SPORTS

NFL and NCAA to Discuss Eligibility Rule on Draft

Florida's Smith, Virginia's Wilson Join Growing Number of College Stars Seeking to Join Pros

By Sally Jenkins and Mark Maske
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON—As the executive director of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and National Football League officials prepared to discuss rule changes allowing undergraduates to enter the professional football league's draft, two notable collegians announced they would forego their final seasons of eligibility.

Emmitt Smith, Florida's record-breaking running back, and Marcus Wilson, Virginia's leading rusher for three straight seasons, said Wednesday they would seek league permission to enter the April draft.

No formal changes are expected

to come from the meetings because the NFL's commissioner, Paul Tagliabue, will not be present. But Smith said in a telephone interview that he expects to discuss the issue with the commissioner soon, calling it a "double responsibility."

Schultz said he favors a restructuring of the NFL draft to resemble those of the National Hockey League and major league baseball, so a player would not have to formally declare his intent and petition for early entry. He said the NCAA could rewrite its rules in response to any NFL moves, so that a player can explore his worth in the pro draft without losing college eligibility.

"I'd like to see football and basketball in the same category as hockey and baseball," Schultz said. "So they don't have to formally submit their names to the draft."

Anywhere from 15 to 30 collegiate players with eligibility remaining may apply for entry to this year's draft, according to agents.

Tagliabue, who will be en route to Europe on a personal matter

during the NCAA-NFL meeting, has acknowledged the need for a compromise because of the unusually large number of players considering the move this year. Undergraduates may be more interested in early entry than normal because of the threat of a salary cap for rookies by 1991 or 1992.

An NFL spokesman, Jim Hefferman, said a new rule could be established at a league meeting March 12-17. But, he said, the restriction would not be totally removed.

"The commissioner has said he feels it is important to set some standard, and not have them trickle in, 30 of them case by case," Hefferman said. "But he hasn't said we'll take just anybody who walks in."

Many believe the NFL rule can

not withstand a legal challenge because it restricts an athlete's ability to earn a living. The league has granted exceptions to undergraduates on a case-by-case basis, the most recent notable being that of last year's Heisman Trophy winner, Barry Sanders of Oklahoma.

Alabama linebacker Keith McCants already has announced his intention to enter this year's draft, and is likely to be a No. 1 pick. Two running backs, Georgia's Rodney Hampton and Tennessee's Reggie Cobb, also have said they will enter the draft, while others expected to forego eligibility are Heisman winner Andre Ware, who rewrote NCAA passing records as a junior at Houston, quarterback Jeff George of Illinois and linebacker Junior Seau of Southern California. The deadline for declaring is April 9.

Smith, a junior, tearfully called his decision to bypass his senior year—and the chase for the Heisman Trophy—"probably the hardest I ever made as far as my life is concerned." He candidly cited his strong performance last fall, with 1,566 yards rushing and 14 touchdowns, and his longtime NFL and financial ambitions.

"Every guy has a dream of being in the NFL," he said. "I'm not going to stand here and give you a sob story about my family needing

money, because I feel like they don't really need money. It's a personal goal of mine and I want to achieve it in the best way possible."

Schultz said a permanent solution to the issue could take some time because of the laborious process of making rules changes in both organizations. There are also potential difficulties arising from the NFL's awkward position, caught between the antitrust law and the wishes of its owners.

NFL owners may resist a system in which they must use draft choices on players who may then decide to return to school. It would lead an extremely strong bargaining position to draft choices.

While the NFL could approve a

rule change by March 17, the NCAA cannot enact any new legislation until its convention next year. Also, both organizations are wary of any actions that could be regarded as collusion, Schultz said.

"I'm not sure what kind of arrangement could take place," he said, adding, "It's a very sensitive, very touchy issue."

Baseball Talks: No Movement

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Major league baseball's march toward a spring showdown continues, with the latest meeting between representatives of the players and owners making no progress toward a collective-bargaining agreement.

Donald Fehr, the players' chief negotiator, said his group wanted to discuss proposals on such matters as minimum salary, roster size, salary arbitration eligibility and free agent rules on Wednesday, but that the owners' representatives said they were not prepared to move in any of those areas and would talk about them only in the context of their revenue-sharing proposal and pay-for-performance salary system.

The players, seeking guarantees against collusion in a new labor contract, rejected the owners' proposal on collusion and the owners' negotiators withdrew it.

The players countered by asking if the owners would adopt the collusion language of the National Basketball Association labor agreement. That was rejected.

SIDELINES

Hope Still Seen for Le Mans Race

PARIS (UPI)—The director of the French Automobile Sport Federation suggested Thursday that the Le Mans 24-hour race could be salvaged this year, although the day before the Paris-based International Automobile Sport Federation (FISA) had announced that the world's most famous endurance race had been dropped as a championship event.

Francis Murac said he had sent "a model letter" to the Western European Automobile Club, which it could send to FISA to resolve the matter, and indicated that the regional group needed to "distance itself from scandalous statements" made by a member of parliament from the area.

FISA has insisted that what it considers to be a dangerously long straightaway be shortened, and that organizers apologize for statements made during the ensuing feud over modifications and commercial interests.

1 Killed, 100 Hurt at Cricket Match

DHAKA, Bangladesh (UPI)—Hundreds of cricket fans injured by a referee's call at a local amateur match attacked each other with throwing stones and during an ensuing assault by police one person was killed and more than 100 wounded, officials said Thursday.

Riot police initially used batons in an attempt to quell the violence Wednesday in the town of Naryangang, 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of Dhaka, but later were forced to open fire, officials said.

A teenage boy was fatally wounded by the shots and died at the scene, police said. Seven persons were wounded by bullets and five persons were wounded by stones hurled by rioters, officials said.

For the Record

Athens, Melbourne, Belgrade, Toronto, Manchester and Atlanta are Thursday's deadline to bid for staging the 1996 Summer Olympics. (AP) The men's World Cup downhill ski race scheduled for Lenx, Switzerland, on Feb. 10 was called off Thursday because of poor snow conditions. No substitute race has been selected. (Reuters)

Aston Martin said Thursday it was dropping its racing program one year after resuming the sport, citing the uncertainty over the future of the Le Mans 24-hour race as a key factor in the decision. (AP)

Chris Palmer, 40, has quit as

football coach at Boston University to become wide receivers coach of the NFL Houston Oilers. (AP)

Jim Valvano can remain basketball coach at North Carolina State if a review of the program by the

internal chancellor, Larry Moneta, finds the coach's performance favorable, the internal athletic director, Harold Hopfenberg, said Wednesday. (AP)

The University of Maryland said it will not dispute any of the 40 NCAA charges brought against the basketball program and former coach Bob Wade. (AP)

Guy Lafleur of the NHL Quebec Nordiques will be sidelined for a month because of a cheekbone broken Tuesday night when he was hit from behind by Buffalo's Dean Kennedy. (AP)

The Hartford Whalers of the NHL have been fined \$53,500 by the city of Hartford, Connecticut, for failing to hire enough women and minorities to meet affirmative action requirements. (AP)

New Zealand Has 2-0 Lead in Cup

Reuters

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand—Brett Steven, a Davis Cup rookie, played the tennis match of his career on Thursday to give New Zealand a 2-0 advantage against its first-round opponent, Yugoslavia.

New Zealand's top player, Kelly Evernden, opened the day with a 6-7 (7-1), 3-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4 comeback over Slobodan Zivjovic.

In the first set, each won a service break before the tiebreaker went easily to Zivjovic, who lost only one point. After the second set the Yugoslavian grass-court specialist seemed totally in control.

But Evernden, with 14 aces, rose to his mercurial best in the last three sets.

"In the first two sets I wasn't taking a lot of my opportunities, but I felt comfortable," he said. "I just wasn't getting the breaks. Then everything came together when I broke him in the third set, and I felt in control from then on."

He set the scene for a dream debut by Steven, 20, who defeated Goran Pripic, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4.

Despite his dislike of grass courts, Pripic has a world ranking of 43 and was expected to be far too experienced for Steven, ranked 429 places lower.

Yet Steven dominated throughout the match with a penetrating first service, commanding net play and superior mobility.



Yannick Noah of France let his T-shirt announce his readiness for Friday's matches in Perth.

The teams will play a doubles match Friday and finish with their last two singles matches Saturday.

Cash to Play for Australia

Pat Cash, the former Wimbledon champion, was given a last-minute place Thursday on Australia's Davis Cup team, which begins its first round match against France on Friday in Perth, Reuters reported.

Cash was drafted at the expense of Mark Kratzmann, but will play only the doubles with John

Fitzgerald. Wally Masur and Darren Cahill will be Australia's two representatives in the singles.

"The thought of Pat Cash on a grass court playing for Australia along with John Fitzgerald—one of the best doubles players in the world—is an ace in the hole and that's the reason I did it," said the team's captain, Neil Fraser.

Fraser said he did not consider Cash for singles. Cash has not played a competitive singles match since rupturing an Achilles' tendon in April.

Broncos a Post-Super Bowl Flop, Too

The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS—It's another loss for the Denver Broncos.

Following their 55-10 thumping by the San Francisco 49ers in the Super Bowl, souvenirs bearing the Broncos' logo aren't selling, even at giant discounts.

"We have them marked down to cost now and people still aren't buying. I guess I'll be looking at them forever unless they become collector's items," said Judy Roberts, a clerk at a French Quarter T-shirt shop.

She added: "There are some real bargains this week."

At W.H. Smith Gifts, in the Hyatt Hotel next to the Superdome, a table near the door bore

Broncos sweatshirts that had been reduced from \$24 to \$8 and T-shirts discounted from \$13 to \$5.

Next door, at the hotel's official NFL gift shop, manager Donna Bartheleaux said that last year "the Chicago fans bought everything. This time, San Francisco fans have been to so many they already have everything they want. They didn't have to buy here and Denver just lost interest."

Super Bowl souvenirs, from posters and pennants to glasses and power mugs, were all "two-for-one" at the store. The only exception were T-shirts bearing the final score of Sunday's game.

"They're still full price, \$13.95, and they're still selling," clerk Denise Gorman said. "I guess some people want to rub it in."

Although Wife Kills Self, Husband Watches Game

The Associated Press

JONESBORO, Georgia—Authorities have ruled that a local woman committed suicide but, they say, they still don't understand why her husband waited until after the Super Bowl game was over to report that she had been shot.

Mary Helen Holloway, who lived near Jonesboro, died of a gunshot wound in her head last Sunday. Her husband, Gary L. Holloway, told

authorities that she had shot herself after an argument, but that he decided to go to his mother-in-law's house to watch the game instead of calling police.

"I can't explain this wild story. That game was so boring," Jim Mabe, an investigator for the Clayton County medical examiner said Wednesday.

"He was possibly a little intoxicated at the time, and maybe shocked," said Chris Butler, a county police detective.

BOOKS

MY TRAITOR'S HEART: A South African Exile Returns to Face His Country, His Tribe and His Conscience

By Rian Malan. 349 pages. \$19.95. The Atlantic Monthly Press, 19 Union Square West, New York. 10003.

Reviewed by William Finnegan

RIAN MALAN was raised in the affluent, white, English-speaking suburbs of Johannesburg—precincts that "were like a glass-bottomed boat, adrift in a violent and mysterious sea. We could peer down into the depths and see strange life forms—twisted Calvinists, cold-blooded apartheid zealots, dancing Zionists and suffering, inscrutable Africans—but we remained tourists of sorts, warm and safe in our comfortable berths."

Malan himself is an Afrikaner, though, descended from the first white settlers in South Africa and related to some of the "twisted Calvinists" who are the country's current leaders. The opening section of "My Traitor's Heart" contains both a very funny account of the author's moral contortions as a hip white kid under apartheid and a vaulting, poetic exploration of the Afrikaner soul.

Malan's judgment on Afrikanerdom is harsh. The early settlers "spoke of themselves as bearers of the light, but in truth they were dark of heart, and they knew it, and willed it so." Nothing essential has

changed, he finds, over the intervening centuries. Hoping to awaken from this historical nightmare—and to avoid conscription—he flees South Africa, ending up in California, where he stays six years. The bulk of "My Traitor's Heart" is about Malan's return to his homeland. Although he arrived at the height of the great uprising of 1984-86, he decided to write not about politics but about murder. It was an inspired choice.

Malan, who was once a crime reporter, reconstructs the murders of an utter mine worker, a choirboy, an Afrikaner building contractor with meticulous care, and from these materials spins a fine web of social history.

The ultimate object of his investigations, however, turns out to be not so much what occurred as how to think about the whole mess—his country's and his own.

A Zulu serial murderer known as the Hammerman (after the way he dispatches his sleeping white victims) becomes the vehicle for Malan's central insight. At his trial the defendant, who has had an awful life, strikes Malan as "a victim and martyr, a potentially good man made monster by apartheid." The Hammerman's hatred of white people, even his decision to kill whites until he is caught and hanged, seems a logical product of his experience.

But then Malan looks more deeply into the case and discovers that the Hammerman has "a secret problem." He is not, as he claimed at his trial, an orphan. His father, who is still living, was, how-

ever, the product of an incestuous union. He is thus an abomination in Zulu culture, and the obloquy heaped on him extended to his son. All his life, the Hammerman has been hated and shunned by his own people. This is the true cause of his misery. What's more, the Zulu horror of incest does not reflect a concern for genetic weakness so much as a belief that it upsets the spirit world, where the ancestors dwell.

The Hammerman is in spiritual torment for reasons quite unrelated to apartheid. Talking to the Hammerman's kin, Malan finds himself "in a parallel world, a kingdom of unconquered consciousness." The trial revealed little of the Hammerman's true story.

Of the court's officers Malan writes, "It's not just their skin that's white; their minds are white, too." The entire "ritual of justice," he concludes, "has nothing to do with Africa."

By evoking some of the "unconquered African reality beneath the morality play" the outside world sees, and by showing us the coils of his own torments as a well-intentioned Afrikaner, Malan sharply expands our understanding of his strange, strange country's complexities.

William Finnegan, a staff writer at The New Yorker, is the author of "Dateline Soweto: Travels With Black South African Reporters." He wrote this for The Washington Post.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A British partnership completed a remarkable double in London Saturday. At the end of a three-day battle at the Regatta Park Hilton Hotel, Tony Forrester and Andrew Robson were victorious in a field of 14 world-class pairs. A week earlier they had won a similar event in the Netherlands. The British pair finished ahead of Paul Solovay and Bob Goldman to take the top London honors. On the diagrammed deal the British pair gained in a curious way from their specialized signaling methods in spite of the fact that no signal was possible. They took advantage of the favorable vulnerability to push North-South to five hearts. The advance save of five clubs would have failed by one trick. The spade king was led and won with the ace. A heart was led to the ace, and Robson as West reviews his options. If East held a singleton spade and a doubleton heart, he could continue spades to score the decisive ruff. Several West players tried for the ruff at other tables and allowed the game to make: South's diamond loser was eventually discarded on a spade winner. But the two English players use suit preference signals in the trump suit, so Robson knew that the spades ruff was impossible. East had played the heart double and would have played his higher trump if he had wanted a spade ruff. So thanks to the fates that deal: East the smallest heart in the deck, Robson was able to shift to a diamond, playing his partner for the king and so defeating the contract.

WEST
♠ A 10 9 8 3
♥ K 7 6 5
♦ A Q 4 2
♣ A

EAST (D)
♠ 6 5
♥ Q 3
♦ K 8 7 5 3
♣ K Q 8 5 3 2

SOUTH
♠ A 10 9 8 3
♥ K 7 6 5
♦ A Q 4 2
♣ A

*North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: 1♠ 2♥ 3♦ 4♥ 5♥ 6♥ 7♥ 8♥ 9♥ 10♥ 11♥ 12♥ 13♥ 14♥ 15♥ 16♥ 17♥ 18♥ 19♥ 20♥ 21♥ 22♥ 23♥ 24♥ 25♥ 26♥ 27♥ 28♥ 29♥ 30♥ 31♥ 32♥ 33♥ 34♥ 35♥ 36♥ 37♥ 38♥ 39♥ 40♥ 41♥ 42♥ 43♥ 44♥ 45♥ 46♥ 47♥ 48♥ 49♥ 50♥ 51♥ 52♥ 53♥ 54♥ 55♥ 56♥ 57♥ 58♥ 59♥ 60♥ 61♥ 62♥ 63♥ 64♥ 65♥ 66♥ 67♥ 68♥ 69♥ 70♥ 71♥ 72♥ 73♥ 74♥ 75♥ 76♥ 77♥ 78♥ 79♥ 80♥ 81♥ 82♥ 83♥ 84♥ 85♥ 86♥ 87♥ 88♥ 89♥ 90♥ 91♥ 92♥ 93♥ 94♥ 95♥ 96♥ 97♥ 98♥ 99♥ 100♥

West led the spade king.

PEANUTS

YOUR NEW HAIRDO IS SORT OF IN MY FACE, SIR.



BEETLE BAILEY

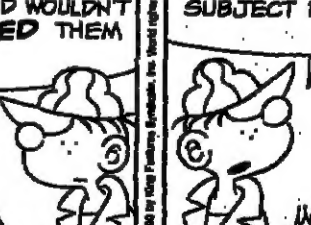
CHEESEBURGER, FRIES AND A CHOCOLATE SHAKE



THAT'S A LOT OF CALORIES, SARGE



IF GOD DIDN'T WANT ME TO EAT CHEESEBURGERS, GOD WOULDN'T HAVE INVENTED THEM



NOTICE HOW HE GETS RELIGIOUS WHEN THE SUBJECT IS FOOD



ANDY CAPP

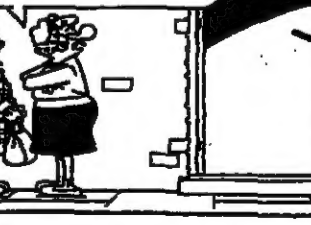
THANKS FOR THE INVITATION, BUT ANDY NEVER SEEN BEEN ON VISITING



WE'D CERTAINLY HAVE HAD HIM VISITING



I WOULDN'T BET ON IT, DEAR - HE DOESN'T EVEN FEEL AT HOME IN HIS OWN HOME



HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN THIS BUSINESS?

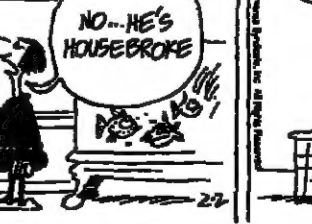


WIZARD OF ID

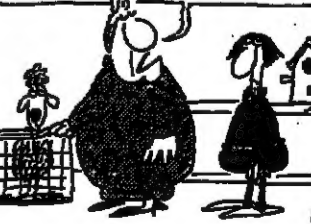
DOES THIS PUPPY COME WITH PAPERS?



NO...HE'S HOUSEBROKE



HOW LONG HAVE YOU BEEN IN THIS BUSINESS?



DOES THIS PUPPY COME WITH PAPERS?



REX MORGAN

LET'S JUST SIT HERE A FEW MINUTES AND SEE IF YOU DON'T FEEL BETTER, BOBBY!



I SAW ERNIE'S CAR BACK THERE!



HE'S GONNA HURT MY MOM!



I DON'T UNDERSTAND! CALM DOWN AND TELL ME WHY ANYONE WOULD HURT YOUR MOTHER!

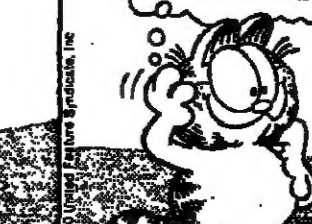


GARFIELD

WHAT A GREAT IDEA!



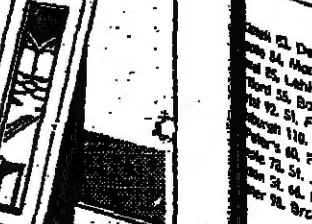
I'VE NEVER LOOKED THINNER



WHAT A GREAT IDEA!



I'VE NEVER LOOKED THINNER



DOONESBURY

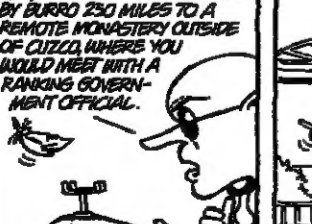
LOOK, PRESIDENT GARCIA PEREZ, YOU'VE GOT TO TAKE THE LONG VIEW HERE! SOONER OR LATER, BUSH IS GONNA SEND QUINCY TO PERU, WHETHER YOU LIKE IT OR NOT!



ANY NOT JUST GET IT OVER WITH? WHAT, UNLESS... HOW WOULD THAT WORK? UNLESS... OKAY, LET ME TRY IT BY HIM.



HE SAYS YOU CAN COME IF YOU SLIP ACROSS THE BOLIVIAN BORDER, DON A DISGUISE AND RIDE BY BURRO 250 MILES TO A REMOTE MONASTERY OUTSIDE OF CIZO, WHERE YOU WOULD MEET WITH A REMOTE GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.



A RANKING OFFICIAL? ALERT! THE MONKS.

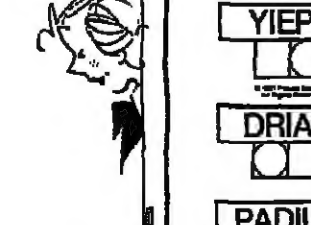


DENNIS THE MENACE

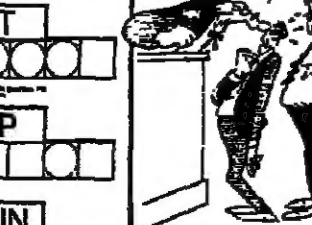
DAY'S REALLY GOOD AT KEEPING THE BALL FROM GOING INTO ANY OF THOSE HOLES!



YIEPT



DRIP



PADIUN



TULYSS



HOW MANY A "CHECKERED" CAREER ENDS UP.



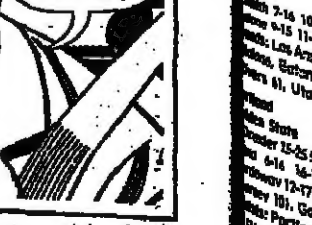
ANSWER: IN A



YESTERDAY'S



Jumble: HONEY LARVA WALNUT MORPHO



Answer:

